VOL. X X X VIII. No. 11,593.

POTTER IN NEED OF FACTS.

AN AGENT SENT TO FLORIDA. THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE DEMOCRACY, BUT THE PROOFS OF FRAUD

It is now stated that the Democrats of the SO FAR WORTHLESS. Potter Investigating Committee are dissatisfied with the character of the evidence which has been brought forward so far, and that a person has been sent to Florida to see if more proofs cannot be ob-The Republicans expect to prove that the expense of the agent's trip will be borne by Mr. Tilden. The revolutionary spirit of this movement is more manifest than ever since the action of the National Com-

EVIDENCE BADLY WANTED. A PEARFUL SCARCITY OF POWDER IN THE DEMO-CRATIC CAMP-A MAN SENT TO FLORIDA BY EX-PRESS TO GET MORE EVIDENCE.

DET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Potter investigating committee held a meeting to-day, but transacted no usiness, except to begin the process of organizing, to decide to hold open sessions, and to adjourn until Monday. The impression prevailed at the Capitol to-day that the Democratic members of the committee are disappointed at the character of the evidence which has been placed in their hands by the men who were instrumental in securing the inquiry. It has turned out, so it is said, to be simply lot of disconnected material, collected for the purpose of creating a sufficient sensation to force the Democrats into an investigation, but is not of such a character as to make the Democratic members of the committee anxious to proceed in the face of Secretary Sherman's attack. Ht is possible, therefore, that the investigation may drag until an attempt has been made to secure additional links of tempt has been made to secure additional links of sydence. Alfred Morton, the special agent who was prominent in working up the Florida case, is said to have started secretly for that State this evening for the purpose of gathering some definite testimony. The Republicans expect to be able to show that Governor Tilden is at the bottom of the whole movement and advanced the money with which to pay the expenses of the agent sent South,

THE HOTSPURS IN THE MAJORITY. THE CONSERVATIVES OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE OUTVOTED ON THE QUESTION OF HAYES'S TITLE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 24 .- The action of the Democratic National Committee in regard to the proposed Potter investigation is by no means satisfactory to

The representative of the committee from Illinois, for instance, has said in an interview to-day that the older and more conservative men of the committee were overwhelmed by the younger members, who thought that party discipline would require everthing Congress undertakes to be supported by the rank and file. The gentleman who is anthority for this assertion was himself opposed to any declaration of approval of the Potter resolution, and evidently does not believe in the investigation. He

is also opposed to the issuing of a flaming address to the country, which some of the Democrats bave suggested, and in part prepared. He thought that the committee ought to confine itself to the usual routine duties, consider the best methods of raising campaign funds, and adjourn, Finding, however, that the committee was determined to approve the Potter resolution, he moved a proviso declaring that it was not the purpose of the Democrats to do anything to impair the Presidential title. This of course was voted down. In the whole committee there were only eight who favored this reso-

It was noticed that the members from Maine, Nebraska and other States where there is not the slightest chance even for the election of a Demoeratic member of Congress, and has not been since the war, were most ultra and violent in denouncing the attempt to declare that revolution is not intended. The representatives from Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, and other States where there is a large Democratic vote, were much more conserva-

The gentleman from whom this information was pointed to prepare the resolution, the other members of which were Senators McDonald, of Indiana, and Ransom, of North Carolina. Both of these latter gentlemen agreed that it was desirable for the Democracy to make a declaration, the effect of which would be to quiet popular apprehension in regard to the result of the Potter investigation, but their counsels did not prevail. Mr. Jonas, of Louisians, one of the last-ditch Bourbons, insisted that the people of Louisiana

favor an investigation.

The Representative from Illinois thinks that the refusal of the Democratic committee to adopt his The Representative from Illinois thinks that the refusal of the Democratic committee to adopt his amendment will be injurious to the party. The effect of the investigation generally he fears will be to unite the Republicaus and to divert public attention from the new issues raised by the National party and other circumstances. He thinks it will also result in the drawing of party lines closer than heretofore, and in the alienation from the Democracy of the uncertain floating vote, which it is very desirable to secure. That class of voters cares little or nothing for politics, but desires stability. It is conservative, easily frightened, and holds the balance of power in many Congressional districts.

listricts.
"As for President Hayes's title," said this gentleman, "it is the best title that any President of the United States ever had. It is perfectly unassailable. The action of the XLIVth Congress cannot be re-viewed or revoked, except by revolution."

HARRISON LABORING IN VAIN.

HIS GOOD INTENTIONS A MERE CHIP ON THE SUR-FACE OF THE PARTY CURRENT-THE PARTY BOLLING ON TO AGITATION AND REVOLUTION. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-The National Demo cratic Committee, at its meeting last night, upset all the good work Mr. Carter Harrison and his fellow conservatives had done during the day to commit their party to wise counsels. What the country needs, and what it must have before the people will believe that the Democrats do not expect to institute revolutionary proceedings, or think that circumstances may arise that will make it convenient for them to do so, is a distinct and unmistakable pledge. That they refuse to give. Private assurances given to Mr. Harrison or anyone else are not binding upon

crats would have said privately, a month before Mr. Petter presented his resolution, that they were opposed to any investigation. Some of the most influential members of the party, men who have exceptional opportunities for knowing the sentiments of their political associates, have said repeatedly that if the Potter resolution had been submitted to a caucus before it was offered, it never would have been presented. But the conspirators were too shrewd for this. They had the subject brought into the House first, and secured a conflict between the two parties upon it, and then they held their caucus. Then they could appeal to their friends not to desert them in the midst of the fight. Their appeal, under these circumstances, was almost irresistible. It carried the whole party. In the same way a minority of the Democrats in the House may next Winter or Spring entrap their party friends into revolutionary proceedings if they think that the investigation furnishes

the basis for such a movement. The continued influence of the revolutionists over their political friends who do not agree with them is seen in the votes, both in the House and in the Democratic National Committee, on resolutions declaring that it is not the purpose of the Democrats to attack the President's A large majority of the Democrats say that they are opposed to all revolutionary proceedings, and yet the minority, having forced NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1878.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

through the House a resolution which has revolution written all over the face of it, and through the National Democratic Committee a resolution approving the preceedings, are able to prevent the passage by either body of a resolution declaring that the purpose of this movement is not to attack the President's title.

The country has a right to interpret the acts of the Democrats by the public record they make, and not by any private assurances individual members of the party may give. Their public record is all in the direction of revolution. This movement gained a standing in the House simply because it was revolutionary, affecting the President's title to the office he holds. No authorized organization of Democrats has dared to declare officially that the purpose is not revolution. The vote of the National Democratic Committee last night settles the question that revolution is the object of the whole movement. the whole movement.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE REGULAR ARMY. MR. HEWITT'S BILL TO WEAKEN THE ARMY GRAD-UALLY BEING TOEN TO FIECES IN THE HOUSE.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 24.—The Democrats made very little satisfactory progress with the Army Appropriation Bill to-day. They have discovered that invented by Mr. Randall during the XLIVth Congress, to enable the Democrats to earry into effect their schemes of so-called retrenchment, is fatal to many of sections of this bill. That rule provides that no general legislation changing existing laws shall be in order upon appropriation bills, unless a reduction of expenditures is proposed. Mr. Springer, chairman of the Committee of the Whole, interprets this rule to mean that any paragraph under consideration must upon its face propose a reduction of expenditures in order to have a place in the bill. Section after section was therefore stricken out to-day against the protest of the Democrats, and the prospect now is that the bill will be so much torn to pieces by the time the House gets through withit in Committee of the Whole that Mr. Hewitt will ask that it be referred back to the Committee on Appropriations to

An evening session had been ordered for to-night. but the experience of the Democrats in last night's session-when the Republicans were in the majority, and had things their own way-was such that they did not dare to try it again, and about 4 o'clock to day they adjourned the House until to-morrow

In the course of the debate on the bill this after noon, General Anson McCook, of New-York, came to the defence of the army officers in a speech made in reply to one delivered last night by General Bragg, of Wisconsin. The latter pictured the officers of the regular army as gold-bespangled aristocrats, lolling at their ease, and sipping cocktails, while the soldiers are compelled to wait on them. General McCook said that the prevalent impression that the officers of the regular army are, with rare exceptions, graduates of West Point and owe their position to the favor of some person of influence in politics, is erroneous. In support of this he read from a table which he had prepared, showing the proportion in each staff department and each regiment of the line, of officers who have been graduated at West Point and of those who have been appointed from the ranks and from civil life. Of the first class, he said, two-thirds are in the lower ranks of commissioned officers, first and second licutenants, young men appointed since the war. Of the officers appointed from civil life or raised from the ranks, he asserted that almost without exception they served with distinction during the war and fairly earned their positions. The following are the totals of the table referred to: exceptions, graduates of West Point and owe their and fairly earned their positions. It

Branch of Service. Graduates of Rulsed from Appointed West Point. the ranks. I'm civ. life.

BRADFORD NOT IMPEACHABLE. SECRETARY EVARTS POSITIVE ON THE POINT-GEN-ERAL BUTLER LOOKING UP THE LAW FOR BIS

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.-The House Committee on the Judiciary has referred the articles of ima report. Secretary Evarts has expressed surprise that the House should have attempted to impeach a Vice-Consul, as he is not an officer appointed by the Secrete but receives his commission from the Secretary of State ceives his commission from the Secretary of State with the approval of the President.

HOW TO ELECT THE PRESIDENT. MENATOR EDMUNDS'S NEW BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A

BETTER WAY THAN THE ONE NOW IN VOGUE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- The following is the text of the bill reported by Senator Edmunds to-day from the Senate Committee on Counting of the Electoral vote:

Electoral vote:

Be it enacted, etc.. That the electors of President and
free President shall be appointed in each State on the
first Tussday in October, in every fourth year succeeding the election of a President and Vice-President, and

ing the election of a President and Vice-President, and on the same day in October, whenever there shall be a vacancy in both the offices of President and Vice-President, and vertically in the Senator or Representative, or persons nodding an office of trust or profit under the United States' shall be appointed an elector.

SEC. 2. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in both the offices of President and Vice-President, occarring more than two months next preceding the first Tuesday in any month of October other than the next preceding the expiration of the term of office for which the President and Vice-President, occarring the expiration of the term of office for which the President and Vice-President last in office were elected, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State. The notifical resident of the United States will be appointed in the several States on the first Tuesday in October then next ensuing.

reveral States on the first Tuesday in October then next ensuing.

e SEC. 3. The electors of each State shall meet and give their votes upon the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each State as the Legislature of such State shall direct.

SEC. 4. Fach State may provide, by law enacted prior to the day in this set manued for the appointment of the electors, for the trial and determination of any countroversy concerning the appointment of electors before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors in any manuer it shall deem expedient. Every such determination made pursuant to such haw so enacted before each day, and prior to the smid time of meeting of the electors, shall be conclusive evidence of the lawful fille of the electors who shall have been so determined to have been appointed, and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes, as provided in the Constitution, and as hereinafter regulated.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Executive of each State to cause three lists of the names of the electors of such State, days negatived to have been closers to be

this act to need.

SEC 6. Congress shall be in session on the second Monday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House of Representatives abail meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of one o'clock past meridian on that day, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes; which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented and acted upon in the alphatotical order of the Sintes, beginning with the letter A, and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of votes as they shall appear from the said certificates, and the votes having been ascertained and counted as in this act provided, the result of the senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the presents of the declare of the assuments. o need. Congress shall be in session on the second Mon elected, which announcement shall be deemed elect declaration of the persons elected Presider Vice-President of the United States, and togeth a list of the votes be entered on the journals of the Houses, Exp. and Vice-President of the United States, and together with a list of the votes be entered on the journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper the Presidents of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision, and no electoral vate or votes from any State from which but one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes and those enly shall be counted which shall have been given by the electors who are shown by the evidence mentioned in Section four of this act to have been appointed; but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more

of such State tribunals determining what electors have been appointed as mentioned in Section 4 of this act, is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes of those electors and those only from such State shall be counted whose title as electors the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of the lawful tribunal of such State, so provided for by its Legislature. And in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State as aforesaid, then those votes and those only shall be counted which the two Houses acting separately shall concurrently decide to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any state shall nave been finally disposed of.

SEC. 7. That while the two Houses shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer, except to either House on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

no question shall be put by the presiding officer, except to either House on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

See S. That when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not oftener than once, but after such debate shall have lasted two hours, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each House to put the main question without further debate.

See S. That at such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, manediately upon his left; for the Senates, in the body of the Hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives in the body of the hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared, and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to comming any such votes or otherwise under this act, in which

This bill rests upon the theory that as the Constithe power and duty of appointing electors in such manner as its Legislature shall direct, it is the duty of the Government of each State to ascertain and includes the disposition of any dispute between opposing candidates, and that whenever a State has so disposed of the question it is the duly of the autherity counting the electoral votes as provided in the Constitution to respect such action of the State. In order to enable each State finally to ascertain what electors it has authorized to be appointed the day of the appointment is fixed on the first Tuesday in October, and the day of the meeting of the electors on the second Monday in January, thus giving more than three months within which each State in its own way may ascertain what has been done, and give effect to its will accordingly.

It can hardly be supposed that any State with It can hardly be supposed that any State with this opportunity will renounce or omit to exercise its own right to the final determination of its choice. If that should happen, however, the bill reported regulates the method of deciding any disputed case on the occasion of the counting, by requiring that no vote shall be rejected in the case of a single return without the concurrence of both Houses, and in respect of doubtful returns, that none shall be received without the concurrence of both Houses. In the first case, the presumption is raised in favor of the validity of the apparent action of the State. In the second case, it is theoretically impossible to decide between two conflicting returns without the concurrence of both of the two authorities conducting the count.

NEW NOMINATIONS. A BATCH OF THEM SENT TO THE SENATE-IWO PROMOTIONS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATON.]

tions or rejections in the executive session of the Senate this afternoon, the Senate being wholly occupied in referring the nominations received to-day | Tae long service has established, both with the officers of the Government and with the public, having business with the department a high reputation alike for courtesy, thorough familiarity with its affairs and ability. Mr. Gould, now Consul at Birmingham, is nowlinated for transfer to Marseilles, and Mr. Spencer, now Consul at Genea, is promoted to be Consul-General

A CONPLIMENT TO MR. WADDELL. THE THANKS OF A NEW-YORK SOCIETY PUBLICLY TENDERED TO HIM IN WASHINGTON,

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Representative A. M. Waddell, of North Carolina, chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Roads, delivered a lecture recently in New-York for the New-York Post Office Mutual Aid Society, the subject of which was "Two Americans: Morse and Maury." His services were given without remuneration for the purpose of replenishing the treasury of the society.

At the last meeting of the executive committee of

the association a preamble and resolutions express ing the thanks of its members Waddell and their appreciation of the service he had rendered to the society were passed, and a copy of them, beautifully engrossed and encased in a rich frame, was forwarded to General Anson McCook, with a request that he present it to Mr. Waddell. General McCook invited about Mr. Waddell. General McCook invited about twenty of his own friends and those of Mr. Waddell to meet at his rooms this evening, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation. Among those present were Judge James, Mr. Hungerford, Colonel B. A. Willis, and Mr. Bagley, of the New-York delegation; General Keifer and Major McKinley, of the Ohio delegation, and General McCook, of the Army. General Anson McCook made a brief and appropriate speech of presentation, after reading the letter from the committee which accompanied the testimonial. Mr. Waddell accepted the compliment, requesting General McCook to convey his thanks to the gentlemen who had presented it. Brief remarks were made by other gentlemen present.

WASHINGTON NOTES. .

Washington, Friday, May 24, 1878. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were \$155,550.

Mr. Simon Wolfe, recently Recorder in this city, is andidate for the Consul-Generalship to Cuba. The House Committee on Incian Affairs to-day agreed

report favorably the bill establishing the Territory of Ex-Governor Chamberlain will argue Mr. D. T. Corbin's claim for a seat in the Senate before the Committee on Elections to morrow. The House Committee on Commerce heard on argu.

ment by Captain Eads to-day in advocacy of a modifica-tion in the law with regard to the Mississippi levees. The Senate Committee on Railroads has decided to hear no further oral arguments on any subject this session. This will prevent Governor Brown, of Tennesses from making his proposed speach in favor of Colone Scott's Texas Pacific Bill.

The reports in the South Carolina contested election case of Richardson against Rainey were completed by the Elections Committee to-day. The majority report recommending a new election is signed by all the Demo-cratic members, and the minority report declaring Rainey, the sitting member, entitled to the seat, is signed by all the Republican members.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, May 24.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charles Payson, of Massachusetts, to be Third Assistant

Scretary of State.

C. M. Spencer. of Iowa, to be Consul-General at Melbourne.
Consuls—S. A. Brown. of New-York, at Brimingham;
Charles M. Murphy, of New-Hampshingham;
Charles M. Murphy, of New-Hampshingham;
Hazelton. of New-York, at General at Moscow; John F.
Hazelton of New-York, at General at Marselles.

Postmosters—Thomas Cumming Hackenssek, N. J.;
Charles Holden, at Ablordon, Va.
Va.; J. M. Rose, at Ablordon, Va.
Marine Corps—Capiain J. L. Dawson, to be Major; Second
Lieutenanis H. G. Ellsworth and George F. Elliot, to be First
Lieutenanis.

TWO BOARDS TO BE INDICTED

THE GRAND JURY ORDERS BILLS DRAWN. DECIDING TO INDICT THE HEALTH COMMISSIONERS

AND THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN-THE VOTE AL-MOST UNANIMOUS IN REGARD TO THE ALDER-MEN-COURT PROCEEDINGS ABOUT NUISANCES AND STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

The Grand Jury has ordered bills of indictment to be drawn against the Health Commissioners and the Board of Aldermen. The vote was almost unanimous for indicting the Aldermen. The indictments will probably be signed and submitted in court on Monday. The Health Commissioners are indicted for alleged neglect of duty concerning the uptown establishments which produce poisonous odors. The cause of the action against the Aldermen is their recent proceedings with regard to street obstructions. The sentence of Enos L. Coe convicted of maintaining a nuisance, has been deferred until next Wednesday. A case bringing up the legal questions bearing on street obstructions is now before Judge Donohue.

RESULT OF THE GRAND JURY'S INQUIRIES." THE VOTING IN REGARD TO THE INDICTMENTS-VIEWS OF MAYOR ELY AND COMMISSIONER

JANEWAY.

There were many rumors about the Court of General Sessions yesterday as to indictments against the Board of Aldermen and against the Board of Health. So far as could be ascertained no indictment had been found-that is signed-against the members of either board. Until actually handed into court, the Grand Jury retains control of these indictments, and since fromse.

SEC. 10. That Section 140 of the Revised Statues of the United States be and the same is hereby so amended that the words "inst Wednesday in January then next cusaing" be stricken out, and the words "secend Monay next after their meeting," be inserted therein.

SEC. 11. That Section 141 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same is hereby so amended that the words "first Wednesday" be stricken out, and the members, including not only Professor Charles F. Chandler and Dr. E. G. Janeway, but also the ex officio members—Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer of the Port, and William F. Smith, President of the Police De-William F. Smith, President of the Police Detution of the United States imposes upon each State partment. It is reported that the indictment is under the same statute under which William M. Tweed was convicted for neglect of official duty. The rumors as to the Board of Aldermen were not so distinct, but were to the effect that an indictment against them had been ordered under the previous clause of the same statute for permitting illegal ob-

STATEMENT OF A GRAND JUROR. A member of the Grand Jury said, last evening, that soon after the attempt to indict the Health Commissioners had been dropped in order to hear more testimony, a motion of reconsideration was made and. lost. The only additional testimony taken was that of Professor Chandler and the hearing of a long paper Mr. Musgrave. Motions both to made, neither of which received a suffinumber of votes to settle cient matter. The testimony of Professor Chandler had been heard in accordance with a former charge to the jurors by Recorder Hackett to the effect that they were at liberty to take the testimony of any person they pleased. After the evidence from Mr. Musgrave had been received, a resolution was adopted to reprimand the Board of Health for develotion of duty. "This, however," the juror said, amounted to little or nothing, as it was merely recorded by the clerk and that would have been the

On Wednesday, said the juror, just before the close of the day's proceedings, a motion was made to direct the District-Attorney to draw up a bill of indictment against the Board of Health. The motion was carried by a vote of 13 to 8.

Yesterday, the juror continued, the Grand Jury listened to testimony from Messrs. Campbell and Blumenthal, against the Board of Aldermen. law was explained by Corporation Counpeachment prepared by Mr. Springer's Committee on Expenditures of the State Department against Mr. Bradford, late Vice-Conment Mr. Scratter A. Bradford Mr. Bradford, late Vice-Conment Mr. Scratter A. Bradford Mr. Bradford sul at Shanghai, to General Butler for negative, Mr. Sevillon A. Brown, whose nomina- The vote was almost unanimous, one jurymen begtion as Consul at Birmingham was sent to the ging to be excused from voting because he was a Senate to-day, has filled the position of brother of an Alderman. The principal part of the of the Mayor. The two bills will probably be sent to the Grand Jarors for their signatures on Monday.

COMMENTS OF THE MAYOR.

Mayor Ely said last evening that he was at a loss to know on what grounds the Grand Jury had indicted the Health Commissioners. He had supposed, he said, that Professor Chandler and his associates had been active and energetic in their work as Com missioners, especially in reference to the suppression of missiners. If the Commissioners were charged with neglect of duty he believed that the charges would cause a great deal of surprise. He thought that the per-onal integrity of the Commissioners was too well known to allow any suspicious that they had been guilty of deliberately disregarding their duties. If the health inspectors had failed in their duties and had not reported nuisances which had become off-asive to the public, the Board of Health would have to bear public disapproval, as it was enstonary to make heads of departments responsible for the fallings of their surbordinates. The Mayor expressed his belief that if the Commissioners were brought to trial they would be able to exoperate themselves

COMMISSIONER JANEWAY HAS LITTLE TO SAY. Commissioner Janeway, in answer to the inquiries of a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, said last evening that he had heard that indictments had been found against the Board of Health, but as he had no knowledge of the charges against them, he could not make any answer at this time. He was confident, however, that everything that science and experience could dictate had been done by the beard in the suppression of nuisances. He declined to speak further in the matter, saying, however, that if the charges against him were known by him he would be glad to make some statement. He expressed no fear that a jury would convict the Commissioners on an indictment of this kind.

COURT PROCEEDINGS IN NUISANCE CASES. MR. COE'S SENTENCE DEFERRED-OTHER TRIALS TO TAKE PLACE NEXT WEEK.

Enos L. Coe was called up yesterday for prene before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions, under his conviction for maintaining a nuisance at Newtown Creek. His counsel asked for time to prepare the papers for an appeal, so that they might be ready to take it before the sentence went into effect. Judge Gildersleeve granted the motion and adjourned

the sentence to Wednesday.

Assistant District-Attorney Bell called the case of John Preston and Thomas Preston, but their counsel, ex-Judge Freeman J. Fithian, stated that they were not ready, and the case was adjourned over to Monday The case of Edward Clark, also indicted for maintaining a nuisance at Greenpoint, was also adjourned over to Monday. It is reported that these cases will be tried before Recorder Hackett.

Benjamin Wallace, one of the persons indicted for maintaining a nuisance in this city, gave ball yesterday in \$500, his bondsman being John G. Hyatt.

NEW-YORK REFUSE IN NEWTOWN CREEK. The Brooklyn Health authorities were greatly surprised, resterday morning, to be informed by the police that about 6 p. m., Thursday, aix seews belonging to the New-York Street Cleaning Bureau, loaded with refuse and garbage, were towed up Newtown Creek a considerable distance and unloaded on the southerly side, within the limits of the City of Brooklyn. Action was taken immediately, and one man who had been engaged in the work was arrested. He gave the name of Daniel Daily. In the afternoon he was arraigned before Justice Walsh, who imposed a fine of \$10 upon him. The Brooklyn Board of cell, by taking strychnine, this morning.

Health met, yesterday, and resolved to send a communication to the New-York Board of Police, calling attention to the fact that this had been done without the sanction of the Brooklyn authorities, and without any permit having been granted. Dr. Crane, the president of the Health Board, said, last evening, that he understood the garbage was taken up NewTown Creek in pursuance of an arrangement which had been made with a South Brooklyn contractor, who was to have some low-lying lands filled with this garbage. He considered it an outrage that such action should be taken by the New-York authorities.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE HARTFORD FIRE. THREE LIVES LOST-SIX FIREMEN INJURED-THE

INSURANCE LOSSES, HARTFORD, Conn., May 24 .- A fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in Kohn's Block, a large building on Market-st., occupied by stores, a silk factory and furniture warerooms. About half-past 1 an explosion occurred in the building, throwing a portion of the north wall outward and upon a number of fire men, bucying them. D. S. Camp, a photographer, and Charles Harper and John H. Parker, expressmen, were killed. Six other men were injured.

It is ascertained that there are no other bodies in the ruins. Of the three firemen killed, two Camp and Harper, were taken out dead. Parker died at 6 o'clock this morning. One or two of the injured are in a critical state.

jured are in a critical state.

The fire broke out up-stairs, and spread very randdly owing to the oil used in the works. The injured firemen were directing a stream from a small shed close by, and the wall fell upon them so suddenly they had no chance to escape. It took several hours! Isber to recover the bodies of the two killed, and they were badly mangled, having legs and heads broken. All the injured were at once removed by firemen and pelice and earried to the police-station near by, and afterward to the City Hosnital.

The building had about 100 feet front and was four stories high, with a mansard root. It was occupied on the ground floor by Cooke & Sherman, meat market; W. Scriebel & Co., furniture, and a beer salaon. Nearly all

the ground noor by cooke a Saternah, mean market, where stripped & Co., furniture, and a beer salson. Nearly all the rest was occupied by the Novelty Braid Works, silk manufacturers. Samuel Kesster was the proprietor of the works and the owner of the building. Tao principal loss falls on the silk works and on the building. Part of the stock is saved and part of the walls of the building are still standing. The loss can only be conjectured. The insurance is as follows.

srtiord......\$5,000 | Meriden, Conn iants', of Provi-ce 4,500 People's, Newark... North British New Hampshire... 4,500 Leather, Boston... On machinery and stock, about evenly divided: Cook & Shuman have \$1,800 insurance in the Phoenix, of Hartford, and other concerns are reported insured for about \$1,500 in the Royal, of England, and Commerce,

RECKLESS USE OF COAL OIL-COST, \$40,000. Parkersburg, W. Va., May 24.-About 7:30 m, to-day a fire broke out in a small frame dwelling on Littleton-st., just above Market-st., in this city, occupied by a colored man named John Ames. The fire caused by a member of his family, who used cost-oil to start a fire in the stove. The flames soon enveloped the building, and then swept down the east side of Market-st., consuming in their path some fourteen dismiss the indictments were then frame stores and dwellings and one stable, occasioning a loss of about \$40,000, upon which there are insurances of less than \$10,000. The following are the principal sufferers: Fred. Nelly & Co., bakery and grocery, less \$3,000, no insurance; C. W. Buehler, saloon, loss, \$3,000, insurance, \$1,500; three stores occupied by Thomas Hughes & Co., grocery; Davis, grocery, and an empty drug store, all owned by Fred Rose; loss, \$6,000; no insurance; Dialmeyer's saloon, unoccupied; Joe Hollinger's barber shop, J. F. Barrows's confectionery, James K. Manner's cigar-store, and Frederick & Bochs, merchant tailors,—owned by Randelph Logan; loss, \$6,000, no insurance; two dwelling houses owned by Fatrick Hopkins, fully insured in & na Insurance Company; store room owned by Liza Brown; loss, \$2,000, no insurance. Two fire engines were summoned from Marietta, and arrived here about \$100 a. They did excellent service, and with their aid the flames were entirely extinguished by noon. The Babcock fire extinguisher was tried but proved ineffectual. loss of about \$40,000, upon which there are insurance

SUNCOOK, N. H.-LOSS \$62,000. SUNCOOK, N. H., May 24 .- A disastrous fire securred in this village this morning. Nine buildings

were destroyed. The losses are as follows: C. H. Morse, furniture; loss on building and stock, \$5,500; insured for \$3,400. T. J. Otterson's building; loss \$6,000; insured for

David Hayes, building and stock of hardware; loss 20,000; insured for \$9,000.
Pembroke Mill Company; loss \$4,000; insured.
C. Williams, building and stock; loss \$9,500; insured

for \$6,000.

H. Ford, grocer; lass \$6,000; no insurance.
C.F. Hildreth, druggist; loss \$3,000; insured.
O. S. Eastman, Suncook Journal, loss \$3,000; insured for \$1,500.
C. Noves, stationery, loss \$1,000; insured for \$800.
J. Lacass, boots and shoes, loss \$2,000; insured.
H. B. Bartlett, saloon, loss \$1,000; insured for \$600.
Richardson, ready-made clothing, loss \$1,000; insured.

WESTERN STORMS.

TORNADO IN WISCONSIN. TWO PERSONS KILLED, AND BUILDINGS DE-STROYED - STICKS AND STONES CARRIED

THROUGH THE AIR. Madison, Wis., May 24.-Last night's heavy rain storm was accompanied by the remarka-ble phenomenon of a rain of sticks, stones, boards and twigs of various sizes, and large hail. The cyclone ame from the southwest, probably from Mineral Point. Between Mount Vernon and Oregon it was specially vere, and fifteen or twenty barns are reported destroyed. A Norwegian living near Mount Vernon nar owly escaped death, and his father-in-law, Narve Bergt, and brother-in-law, Herbard Bergt, were instantly killed, while his mother-in-law was seriously injured b the destruction of their dwelling. O. B. Daly, a wealthy merchant of Mount Vernon, was also killed. A number of prairie fires were started during the evening. A report from Oregon, Wis., says many house were torn down near Paol, and three or four persons were kirled. Great destruction of property and loss of life have undoubtedly resulted from the storms. News comes in slowly, as telegraphic communication with that part of the State is wanting.

WHIRLWIND IN ILLINOIS. WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN KILLED-DISTRUC-TION OF PROPERTY.

CHICAGO, May 24.-About 6 o'clock last evening a tornado struck a settlement about three miles from Barrington, a Chicago suburb, and desolated the

untry for a radius of about two miles. The farm-house of William Brunes was completely demolished, Mrs Brunes was instantly killed, and two young children carried through the air by the whirlwind and hurled dead carried through the air by the wairly wind and hurled dead to the ground a distance of twenty rods away. A laborer was lifted from his feet, and on striking terra firms his legs were broken by the shock. No other damage to life is reported, but the destruction of property was considerable. Many pranks of the storm are reported from various points, but nothing very seri-ous, except in this vicinity and at Mineral Point.

THE POLICE BOARD VACANCIES. MAYOR ELY'S INTENTION IN REGARD TO APPOINT

MENTS. Rumors of an understanding between the

Mayor and the Board of Alderman, in reference to the the Board of Police, were circulated about the City Hall yesterday. It was confidently asserted by some persons, that the Democratic Aldermen were willing to have two Republicans appointed, and that Commissioner Erhardt would probably be retained in office. It was said that the Mayor would present Mr. Erhardt's name on Tuesday next, and that the Aldermen would confirm the nomination. Other persons asserted that Commissioner Wheeler would also be nominated.

Mayor Ely said last evening that so far as his action

was concerned there had been no change in the situation of affairs for some weeks. He had not consulted with the Aldermen, and had no understanding with them concerning the appointment of Police Commissioners. He suit adhered to his resolution to keep the Police Board non-partisan. His care would be to see that the vacancies in the beard were filled by Republicans who would be worthy of the positions and could be trusted to perform their duties. He had understood from common rumor that the Democratic Aldermen were willing to confirm the appointment of Republicans, and he intimated that he would seek to bring about an agreement as soon as possible. He thought it probable that he might consult with some of the Aldermen before Tuesday next, and in the meantime, he said, he was undecided as to the names that he should present. the Aldermen, and had no understanding with

THE GALLOWS ESCAPED BY SUICIDE. GALVESTON, Tex., May 24 .- Emile Honillon.

ENGLAND DELIBERATING.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS. 1 THE NEW BULGARIA TO BE CURTAILED-PART OF

THE WAR INDEMNITY TO BE CANCELLED. Count Schouvaloff's proposal was considered by the British Cabinet yesterday. Its deliberations are to resumed to-day. It is intimated that Russia agrees to reduce the limits of the new Bulgaria, and to forego part of the indemnity. She insists, however, on the retrocession of Bessarabia, and the validity of the San Stefano Treaty. There are fair prospects that England will accept the Russian terms, and that a Congress will be held. Austria is said to be in accord with England. Indian troops have arrived at Malta. Electric lights are to be used on the British fleet.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN SITUATION. THE GOVERNMENT ADVISED TO STAND FIRM-THE

LIBERAL DEFEAT GREATER THAN WAS EX-

LONDON, Friday, May 24, 1878. This morning's Post [semi-official] after stating hat Count Schouvaloff brings the assurance that the disposition in St. Petersburg for peace quite equals that in London, and is also the bearer of certain expressions of willingness to meet the English views and of a general scheme of arrangement for a reconciliation, though Russia declines to pass the sponge over the San Stefano Treaty, but is prepared to discuss in a Congress its various stipulations, adds: "This, to the general apprehension, will appear to amount to a reiteration of Prince Gortschakoff's erreular. On the other hand, it is to be hoped that the British Cabinet will stand firmly by the conditions of Lord Salisbury's despatch."

THE DIVISION ON THE LIBERAL RESOLUTION. The majority in the House of Commons last night The majority in the House of Commons last hight against Lord Hartington's resolution "that no forces be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace save in India without the sanction of Parliament," was nearly double the figure deemed likely by the Opposition, all of whose estimates placed the Government's majority at about 60 or 70.

The Times, in its leading editorial article, referring to this, savs:

to this, says:

This was because the debate brought fout clearly the fact that the real issue was approval or condemnation of the Government's policy in utilizing the Indian troops. Under that interpretation, the House voted upon it. If the resolution had been carried, it would have been accepted by all the world as a vote of censure. Questions of the legality and constitutionality of the Government's methods may exercise Parliament's attention at some other time. The resolution was properly considered in its bearing on the conduct of the Government at a great political crisis, and in that light was overwhelmingly defeated.

INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA. to this, says:

INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA. The first vessels, two in number, of the fleet carrying Indian troops, arrived at Malta vesterday, ELECTRIC LIGHTS TO BE USED.

A German paper states that Great Britain has ordered of the Siemens Telegraph Works at Berlin, 200 electric lights for the British fleet. These illuminate darkness to a distance of 250 yards. THE CONGRESS LIKELY TO MEET. St. Petersburg, Friday, May 24, 1878.

The Agence Eusse says so far all seems to augur well for the assembling of the Congress. THE BRITISH CABINET DELIBERATING. LONDON, Saturday, May 25, 1878.

The Standard this morning says: "The Cabinet

Council sat three hours yesterday and will resume its deliberations to-day.
"We can renew with considerable confi-

dence the statements that the difficulties are in a fair way of being removed. "The prospects of peace are certainly brighter to-

day than they have been for some time. "The Czar is resolute in regard to the retrocession of Bessarabia, but has made considerable advances

in regard to the limits of Bulgaria. "There need be no surprise if Russia, under pressure, consents to reduce the indemnity one-half or even

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA IN ACCORD. The Vienna correspondent of The Times telegraphs

as follows:

"The hepeful disposition in political circles increases, especially in St. Petersburg and Berlin.

"There has been an active interchange of ideas between Austria and Great Britain which, there is every reason to believe, has by this time led to a pretty perfect understanding between them, so that Russia by coming to an understanding with England, will also agree with Austria."

THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE. THE SULTAN SAID TO BAVE ASKED RUSSIAN PRO-

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, May 24, 1878. The fire among the buildings of the Sublime Porte proves to have been the work of an incendiary One and a half million dollars deposited there were lost.

The Times has the following from Athens: "The burning of the Sublime Porte buildings and the attempt of Ali Suavi to proclaim Murad Sultan, taken in conjune tion with the approach of the Russians to Constantinople, cause the belief here that the Sultan has placed himself under the protection of the Russians."

THE RUSSIAN LIMITS NOT SETTLED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, May 24, 1878.

The Russo-Turkish Commission has failed agree upon a line of demarcation, the Russians claim ing several points which the Turks refuse to concede

AUSTRIA SHOWING DISTRURST. HOSTILITY MANIFESTED BY HER TOWARD MONTE-NEGRO. LONDON, Friday, May 24, 1878

Notwithstanding the confident expectation that a Congress will meet soon, Austria is going on with her minitary preparations. Her opposition to the proher military preparations. Her opposition to the per-posed addition to the territory of Montenegro in the direction of the Adriatic is stronger. It is reported that she will occupy the ports of Antivari and Spitza, now in possession of the Montenegrins. The Vienna correspond-ent of *The Times says*: "Russia was long ago informed of Austria's determination in this-respect."

THE RUSSIANS LEAVING THE CIMBRIA. FFICERS ON THEIR WAY TO TAKE CHARGE OF

CRUISERS. ELLSWORTH, Me., May 24.-Small parties of Russian officers are leaving the Cimbria to-day with all their baggage, which they pass formally through the Custom House. A few of the officers leave by every boat going West, and three passed by every boat going West, and three passed through Ellsworth to-day. In conversation one of the officers confirmed the report that the Russian force is composed of three ships' crews, each rully officered. He said there was now no harm in zaying that they came to America to man three fast vessels, to be purchased and converted into Russian cruisers. He thinks two vessels have been purchased and are now in Philadelphia. Such officers as have left the Cimbria have gone to these vessels. When asked if any sailors had been sent on, he answered that the sailors would be taken directly in the Cimbria to the point of transfer. The officer conversed with is a lieutenant. He is highly educated, and apparently is condid in his statements.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS. The Russian officers at the Everett House eccived a number of callers yesterday. Two officers who are living at the Westminster Hotel, went to Philadelphia in the morning and returned again in the even-ing together with Baron Alexeleff. They are all very quiet in their movements, and converse with nobody about their business.

AN EXCURSION PARTY POISONED.

Augusta, Ga., May 24.-The steamer Rosa tt here this morning with the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, on an excursion to Silver Bluff, about thirty miles from this city. Thirty ladies and gentlemen of the party were poisoned by eating lobster salad or canned fruits. On the arrival of the steamer to-night there was great excitement when it became known. Many were seriously ill for five hours, but all are improving and none

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—To-day's races at Pimlico have been postponed until to-morrow on account of the rain.

HARRISBURG, May 24.—Both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned sine die at noon to-day, The Hon. A. J. Herr., of Dauphin County, was elected president pro tem. of the Senate.

dent pro tem, of the Senate.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 24.—Emma Bethel was this morning acquitted of the charge of having poisoned Hannah Bishop, but was immediately piaced on trial, charged with poisoning Reckiess Bishop, Hannah's husband. poisoning Reckiess Bismop, Rannah's husband.

SALEM, N. J., May 24.—John and Mary Griffin feolored, on trial here for the past few days, charged with having frozos, maimed, and starved to death a child who lived with them, were to-day convicted of manslanghter, and sentenced to five years' impresentment.